THE PRESIDENCY.

The National Democratic Convention.

City of New York, Fourth of July, 1868.

List of Delegates to the

Chief Justice Chase as Candidate.

A CURIOUS POLITICAL PHENOMENON.

Old Politicians Startled and Confounded.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President will be held in this city on the Fourth of July next, agreeably to the following call from the National Democratic Committee.

The Call for the Convention. The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic National Convention, at a meeting

eld this day at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the hext Convention for the purpose of nominating can-didates for President and Vice President of the United States on the Fourth day of July, 1868, at twelve o'clock M., in the city of New York. The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment. Each State is invited to send delegates accordingly.

S. R. LYMAN, JOSIAH MINOT, H. B. SMITH, WM. M. CONVERSE, GIDEON BRADFORD, GIDEON BRADFORD,
W. G. STEEL,
W. A. GOLBRAITH,
JOHN A. NICHOLSON,
ODIN BOWIE,
JAMES GUTHRIE,
L. S. TRIMBLE,
RUFUS P. RANNEY,
W. E. NIBLACK,
WILBER F. STOREY,
W. L. BANCROFT,
LEWIS V. BOGY,
JOHN H. KINNY. LEWIS V. BOGY, JOHN H. KINNY,

GEORGE H. PAUL,
D. O. FINCH,
ISAAC E. EATON,
THOMAS HAYNES,
WILLIAM MCMILLAN,
WILLIAM AIKEN,
ABS'M H. CHAPPELL,
GEORGE A. HOUSTON,
JOSEPH A. ROSIER,
A. B. GREENWOOD,
JOHN W. LEPTWICK,
THOMAS SWEENY,
JOHN PATRICK,
JAMES W. MCCORKIE,
W. L. SHARKEY,
JOHN HANCOCK. GEORGE H. PAUL,

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman. FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1868.

The Electorial Colleges. The following table shows the number of Presidential electors to which each State is entitled:

| STATES | REI | PRESENTED. |
|------------------------|-----|----------------------------|
| California | 5 | Nebraska 8 |
| Connecticut | 6 | Nevada 8 |
| Delaware | 3 | New Hampshire 5 |
| | 16 | New Jersey 7 |
| | 13 | New York 33 |
| lowa | 8 | Ohto 21 |
| Kansas | 3 | Oregon 3 |
| Kentucky | | Pennsylvania 26 |
| Maine | 7 | Rhode Island 4 |
| Maryland | + | Tennessee 10 |
| Michigan | 8 | Vermont |
| Minnesota | 4 | West Virginia |
| Massachusetts | 10 | |
| | | Wisconsin 8 |
| Missouri | | 200 |
| States now represent | ea. | CEPICESENTED. |
| STATES NO | | CEURESENTED. |
| Alabama | 8 | Mississippi |
| Arkansas | 5 | North Carolina 1 |
| Florida | 3 | South Carolina |
| Georgia | 9 | Texas |
| Louisiana | -7 | Virginia 1 |
| | 241 | |
| States not represente | a | 7 |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | be admitted prior to the |
| election, the aggregat | e I | number of electors will be |
| increased to 320. | | |
| | | |

Delegates to the National Democratic Con

vention. The following is a list of delegates to the Nation: Democratic Convention so far as ascertained:-ALABAMA.—At large—J. H. Clanton, Lewis E. Par-ons, John A. Winston, Reuben Chapman. Dis-ricts—First, C. C. Langdon, R. G. Scott, Jr.; Second, T. Hotzelaw, W. C. Oates; Third, W. H. Barnes, M. Bulger; Fourth, Samuel Rufflu, J. J. Jody; Fifth, William M. Lowe, J. L. Sheffield; Sixth, R. O. Picket, E. J. McGlellan.

William M. Lowe, J. L. Sheffield; Sixth, R. O. Picket, T. J. McClellan.

California.—At large—Francisco Rico, J. R. Kittrell. Districts—First, Judge Burkhalter; Second, B. F. Myers; Third, J. N. Martin.

CONNECTICUT.—At large—William W. Eaton, Tilton E. Doolittle, Benjamin Stark, James H. Hoyt. Districts—First, H. A. Mitchell, George D. Hastings; Second, John Kendrick, Isaac Arnoid; Third, James H. Hoye, Martin H. Sawyer; Fourth, Matthew Ruckley, Donald J. Warner.

GEORGIA.—At large—A. H. Chappell, B. H. Hill, H. S. Fitch, John B. Gordon. Districts—First, W. T. Thompson, P. C. Pendleton; Second, Arthur Hood, B. G. Lockett; Third, Hugh Buchanan, John L. Mustiau; Pourth, William A. Reid, Cin. Peeples; Fifth, A. R. Wright, E. J. Pottle; Sixth, Phil. R. Simmons, William P. Price; Seventh, J. D. Waddell, Lewis Tremila.

A. R. Wright, E. J. Pottle; Sixth, Phil. R. Simmons, William P. Price; Seventh, J. D. Waddell, Lewis Tremlin.

Italisots,—At large—Mr. J. Allen, William R. Morrison, George W. Shutt, Wm. T. Dowdell, Wilbur F. Storey, William A. Richardson (so elected by State Convention). Districts—First, Thomas Hoyne, W. C. Gondy; Second, R. S. Maioney, M. Herrington: Third, William P. Melbourne, B. H. Truesdell; Fourth, Charles Bufort, George E. Edmund; Fifth, W. W. O'Brien, James S. Eckles; Sixth, Charles E. Boyer, J. H. McConnell; Seventh, John Dunlap, Thomas Brewer; Eighth, R. B. M. Wilson, Charles A. Keys; Ninth, Lyman Lacey, H. L. Bryant; Tenth, Edward Y. Rice, D. M. Woodson; Eleventh, Samuel K. Casey, Jos. H. Cooper; Twelfth, Limothy Gnease, W. H. J. Sparks; Thirteenth, W. H. Green, Geo. W. Wall.

INDIASA.—Al large—D. W. Voorhees, G. E. McDonnell, Graham N. Fitch, W. E. Niblack, Districts—First, A. T. Whittley, Wm. S. Twiner; Second, James A. Craven, D. Huffstetter; Third, Henry W. Harrington, Wm. T. Pale; Fourth, Lafe Devlin, John W. Carlton: Fifth, W. H. Talbott, D. G. Vawter; Sixth, Sam. H. Buskirk, Chambers G. Patterson; Seventh, M. D. Manson, Harris Reynolds; Eighth, R. P. Effinger, James M. Dixon; Ninth, Chas, E. Sturgis, Adam Wolf; Tenth, J. R. Slack, S. W. Spratt; Eleventh, T. J. Merrifield, C. H. Reeves, Kansas,—Wilson Shannon, J. Shays, A. J. Meade, George W. Glick, F. Penton, C. W. Blatr. (So elected by the State Convention.)

KENTUCKY.—At large—R. H. Stanton, Wm. Preston, J. A. Spalding, J. G. Carliste. Districts—First, Willis B. Machen, J. A. Flournay; Second, Gano Henry, C. B. Vance; Third, J. P. Bates, A. J. Ray; Fourth, E. A. Grayes, C. B. Mattingly; Fifth, Thomas L. Jefferson, Littleton Cooke; Sixth, Lucius Desha, F. A. Boyd; Seventh, Benjamin F. Buckner, J. Warren Grigsby; Eighth, Edward Turner, James B.

Fourth, E. A. Graves, C. B. Mattingty, Fifth, Thomas, L. Jefferson, Littleton Cooke; Sixth, Lucius Desha, F. A. Boyd; Seventh, Benjamin F. Buckner, J. Warren Grigsby; Eighth, Edward Turner, James B. McCreery; Ninth, George Hamilton, A. L. Martin, Lottistana.—Districts—First, Durante Laponte, Louis St. Mortin; Second, R. L. Gibson, James B. Eustis; Third, Scott Duncan, C. F. Kennar; Fourth, E. M. Willard, M. Ryan; Fifth, M. S. Parham, Geo. W. McCraney.

E. M. Willard, M. Ryan; Fifth, M. S. Parham, Geo. W. McCraney.

M. McCraney.

M. McCraney.

Maryland.—At large—Richard B. Carmichael, George R. Dennis, Charles J. M. Gwinn, Montgomery Blair.

Districts—First, Edward Lloyd, Hiram McCullough; Second, Stevenson Archer, William Byrne; Third, William Pinkney White, George W. Benson; Fourth, A. K. Lyster, O. Harvey; Fifth, John D. Bowling, G. F. Maddox

Massachtsetts.—At large—Josiah G. Abbott, Josiah Bardwell, George W. Gill, Reuben Noble, Districts—Incomplete: Third—Jas. M. Keith, Michael Doherty; Fourth, Peter Harvey, Thomas Whittemore, Fifth, Charles Clark, C. O. Morse; Ninth, Frank Batt, L. C. Jaquith; Tenth, A. W. Chapin, John R. Briggs.

Michigas.—At large—John Moore, Robert McCiellan, R. G. Stark and C. E. Stewart, Districts—First, W. A. Moore, D. M. Patterson; Second, F. P. Smith, W. C. Beckwith; Third, J. L. Butterfield, A. N. Hart; Fourth, J. F. Godfrey, J. C. Blanchard; Fifth, E. R. Winans, S. Brownell; Sixth, S. Axford and C. E. Edle.

E. R. Winans, S. Brownell; Sixth, S. Axford and C. E. Edle.

MINNESOTA.—At large—A. G. Chatfield, James J. Green, W. A. Gorman, Winthrop Young. Districts—First, E. A. McMahon, George D. Snow; Second, Jsaac Staples, Thomas W. Sheehey.

MISSISSIPFI.—At large—W. S. Featherston, E. C. Walthall, W. T. Martin, E. M. Yerger. Districts—Orlando Davis, F. B. Irby, R. M. Brown, S. A. Jonas, G. P. M. Turner, H. L. Jarnagin, T. A. Marshall, E. Barksdale, J. S. Holt, T. R. Stockdale.

MISSOURI.—At large—James O. Broadhead, Thomas I., Price, A. J. P. Garesche, Bernard Schwartz, Districts—First, Erastus Wells, Stilson Hutchins; Second, Carl Deanzer, David Murphy; Third, Thomas H. Bird, J. W. Emerson; Fourth, O. S. Fahnestock, Nathan Bray; Fifth, John F. Phillips, N. M. Givens; Sixth, Samuel L. Sawyer, John B. Hale; Seventh, William R. Ridenbaugh, Chas. H. Mansur; Eighth, John M. Glover, Thomas B. Reed; Ninth, W. D. H. Hunter, A. T. Reid.

Nebraska.—From the northern part of the State,

-From the northern part of the State,

G. L. Miller, G. N. Crawford, Charles F. Porter; southern, J. Sterling Morton, John Black, Peter Smith.

New Hampshire.—Councilior districts—First, Anson S. Marshall, A. R. Hatch; Second, George H. Pierce, Isaac Adams; Third, James M. Campbell, John Proctor; Fourth, Horatie Golony, H. W. Parker; Fifth, John G. Sinclair, E. D. Rand.

New Jerszy.—At large—Thomas McKeen, Jacob R. Wortendyke, Richard F. Stevens, Francis S. Lathrop, Districts—First, Samuel Stella, Isaac M. Smalley; Second, Henry S. Little, Charles E. Hendrickson; Third, Rynear H. Veghte, Miles Ross; Fourth, David, Third, Rynear H. Veghte, Miles Ross; Fourth, David, Thomas Kaya; Fifth, John R. Mullany, George Peters.

New York.—At large—Horatio Seymour; alternate, Augustus C. Hand; Samuel J. Tilden; alternate, George W. McLean; Sandford E. Church; alternate, George W. McLean; Sandford E. Church; alternate, George Law. Districs—First, Erastus Brooks, John Armstrong; Second, James B. Craig, William Marshall; Third, Alexander McQue, James Murphy; Fourth, Joseph Dowling, Michael Norton; Pith, William M. Tweed, John Morrissey; Sixth, Emanuel B. Hart, Gawell Ottendorfer; Seventh, Charles G. Cornell, Charles E. Leow; Eighth. Augustus Schell, A. Oakey Hall; Night, John Berr Cardoso, Edward; Jones J. Decker, Enoch Caster; Tractic, Henry A. Tilden, Charles Wheaton; Thirteenth; Jacob Hardenberg, George Beach; Sourteenth, Wm. Cassidy, Charles Goodysar; Piffeenth, Moses Warren, Emerson E. Davis; Sixteenth, Cornellus A. Russell, Colonel Simeon Sammons; Nineteenth, Luther J. Burdett, John F. Hurlburd, Jr.; Twentieth, Allen C. Beach, Lorenzo Caryl; Twenty-drst, Francis Kiernan, George H. Sanford; Twenty-second, William F. Allen, Charles Stebbins, Jr.; Twenty-third, James P. Haskins, John A. Green, Jr.; Twenty-shith, Hiram A. Beebe, Jeremiah MoGuire; Twenty-seventh, Marshall B. Champlain, Daniel C. Howell. Twenty-inth, Joseph L. Lewis, Lester B. Faulkner; Twenty-seventh, Marshall B. Champlain, Daniel C. Howell. Twenty-inth, Joseph W. Miller, Henry J. Sixles; Twenty-inth, Joseph W. Miller, Henry A. Rickmond; Thirtieth, Joseph Warren, William Williams; Thirty-first, Charles H. Lee, Jonas Button.

NORTH CAROLINA.—At large—w. N. H. Smith, W. Randall; Ninth, Toonas Beer, John A. McLean; Pourth, I. M. Cars, John G. Thompson, William W. Armstrong, Districts—First, Joseph C. Butler, J. C. Gollins; Second, Theodore Cook, H. C. Lord; Third, Granville Stokes, W. J. Gilmore; Fourth, John E. Matchett; Fifth, R. R. McKee, F. C. Le-Blond; Sixth, David Tarbill, J. M. Trimble; Seventh, John H. Blose; Eighth, H. C. Van Viller, H. William K. J. G. Haley; Eleventh, Jacob Reinhard, John H. Bose; Eighth, H. C. Van Viller, Sher, John H. Brioto, Jackson, Larkins; E

ny the Executive Committee of the June Convention.

TENNESSEE.—At large—Thomas A. R. Nelson, A. O. Nichoison, N. B. Forrest and Edmund Cooper. Districts—First, James White, W. C. Kyle; Second, John Williams, R. M. Edwards; Third, P. H. Marbury, W. J. Romage; Fourth, H. C. McLaughlin, Joseph H. Thompson; Fifth, W. B. Rates, I. D. Walker; Sixth, John F. House, Dorsey B. Thomas; Seventh, William Conner, W. T. Coldwell; Eighth, A. W. Campbell, J. W. Lettwich, TEXAS.—At Large—B. H. Epperson, Ashbel Smith, Stephen Powers, Gustavus Schletcher. Districts—First, James M. Burroughs, Daniel M. Veitch; Second, Hardin R. Runnels, George W. Wright; Third, J. D. Giddings, E. J. Gurley; Fourth, George W. Smith, George Ball.

George Ball.
VIRGINIA.—At Large—T. S. Bocock, J. B. Baldwin,
Fayette McMullen, J. L. Kemper, George Blow, T. S.
Flournoy, Districts—First Beverly Dongias, H. S.
Neale; Second, George Goode, Jr., J. R. Kilby: Third,
James Barbour, Robert Ould; Fourth, Robert Ridgway, T. F. Goode; Fifth, R. H. Glass, William Martin;
Sixth, J. C. Southall, S. A. Coffman; Seventh, J. R.
Tucker, R. Y. Conrad; Eighth, Colonel Joseph Kent,
W. B. Aston.

W. B. Aston.

WEST VIRGINIA.—At large—John Hall, Henry S.
Walker, John W. Kennedy. Districts—First, D. D.
Johnson, J. N. Cambden: Second, H. G. Davis, J. A.
F. Martin; Third, C. A. Sperry, B. H. Smith.

WISCONSIN.—At large—Henry L. Palmer, Nelson
Devey, Satterlee, Clark, Garleid Loveth, Districts Dewey, Satterice Clark, Gabriel Bonck, Districts-First, J. A. Mallory, John Mather; Second, E. B. Dean, Jr., G. T. Thorn: Third, J. G. Knight, C. G. Ro-dolph; Fourth, T. O. Thorpe, F. W. Horn; Fifth, George Reed, S. A. Pease,: Sixth, T. B. Tyler, Allan Dawson.

Dawson.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—J. G. Barrett, J. D. Hoover, F. A. Folsom, Dr. Allen, Esau Pickneil, B. T. Swarts.
Most of the delegations are supplied with alternates and substitutes in case of vacancies.

THE HALL OF THE CONVENSION.

The New Wigwam-Visit of Delegates to the Convention to the New Tammany Shrine-Views of the South on the Situation-Chase the Great Favorite for Nomination.

The work on the new wigwam on Fourteenth street is being pushed forward with untiring energy, and the hitherto glorious and now coming eventful Fourth of July will find it ready for the great work which is to inaugurate its formal dedication as the great democratic wigwam. The principal hall is lofty, spacious and well ventilated, and will seat close on five thousand persons. In all its interior decorations and fittings, in the change of location and its imposing appearance as a public structure, the new wigwam presents a pro portionate advance with the extent, growing wealth and importance of our city. Every day it is visited by the avant courriers of the State delegations-the men who may have been some day in the past once in their lives before in Gotham, and are, therefore, supposed to be experienced in the ways of the great city and proof against the wiles, deceptions and machinations of the legion of sharpers who are constantly on the look out for the arrival of green country cousins. To these chiefs of delegations the visit to the arena where their State is to cast its vote with its sister democratic States to save the Union from radical misrule is one of chief and absorbing interest. The party in charge of the building-the major domo, chief doorkeeper or sergeant at-arms, or whatsoever official designation be goes by—is assiduous in his attention to these visitors and points out to them everything of interest. One of the principal features of the ornamentation of the principal hall will be the thirty-seven shields and oats of arms representing all the States of the Union. These are very beautifully painted, and follow after the "old thirteen" in the order in foliow after the "old thirteen" in the order in which they came into the Union and set their stars to shine in the galaxy that will have such an excellent representation over the speaker's tribune. At almost any hour of the day members of delegations from States adjoining and from far distant homes, along the great Pacific slope, the Western prairie and the Mississippi valley, may be met with, under the guidance of Mr. McGarvey, expressing their admiration for the perfectness with which the ancient shrine of Tammany is, phoenix-like, being reproduced in its new temple, and hoping that the dedicatory work will be so auspiciously commenced and carried through as to awaken fresh devotion in the hearts of all for the democratic institutions of our beloved land.

The representatives of the Southern delegations who are here are all as individuals in favor of Chase, while the delegates as a body at home are as anxiously hoping for Chase's nomination; but acting as bodies in the Convention they will vote for any man that the preponderating vote of the Convention may indicate as the favorite. Georgia and North Carolina, whose delegations are now represented here, are decidedly in favor of Chase as the democratic standard bearer of the country, and, speaking for not only their constituents, but for the conservative republicans of their States, and "knowing where of they speak," they say the Convention will make a great mistake if they fail to come up to that one point of seeming difference between Mr. Chase and the democratic party—hearts and the party is split up forever, and that no political question, no principle of party will ever arise to reunite them and make them again a power in the land. The opportunity now offered to the democracy which they came into the Union and set

tion to the views of their Southern brethren. There is increasing excitement as to the action of the Tammany leaders in the matter.

A rumor was yesterday set affoat that at a caucus held to elicit opinion as to the proper action of Tammany in this crisis it was decided to drop Mr. Chase and to go back to Hendricks, of Indiana: Dixon, of Connecticut, or Docititle, of Wisconsin. There was not the slightest foundation for the canard, which had its birth in radical brains and lived its brief existence in radical circles. There was a great flutter among the small fry of office seekers, who accepted the rumor as a drowning man would a straw; but their elation under the wish that was father to the thought was of short duration, and again they relapsed into that state of despondency in which the first prospect of Chase becoming the candidate of the democracy precipitated them and in which they are destined to remain.

THE CHASE MOVEMENT.

in the Chase Movement-Relative Strength of Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Chase-Radical Strongest—The Intrigues in the Democratic Party—Disaffection in the Pendleton Ranks—

Cincinnati is one of the many cities that prospered greatly during the war. The reaction set in with peace, and, perhaps, outside of the city of New York none felt it more than the metropolis of Ohio, which, with the South. The money accumulated during the war has been invested here in a thousand ways, and a great deal of it has been lost through the shrinkage in values which ensued all over the country upon the re-establishment of peace. The business of Cincinnati to-day in actual figures is not smaller than it was during the paimlest of its days, but profits are less; while, according to the natural ratio of increase, business at the pres ent time should be much more extensive. The equality in figures has been sustained by the increase in home business. The transactions with the South have been of a very limited extent. The old custom are made on the expectation of payment from the growing crops in the Southern States. Business is basis, and as money is scarce there the business is anything but extensive. Hence no persons in the country are more solicitous for the re-establishment of good order than the merchants of this city. The restoration of good feeling with the South would add millions annually to their revenues. They are not extreme politicians and have not been the most actwo great parties. Cincinnati is a purely commercial city, and its denizens have not devoted themhas, however, awakened a deal of interest in mercantile circles, particularly where reverses have been

sustained or where business has not been most prosperous. It is very natural that men who lose money or who do not make money at a time of great political excitement should attribute their want of success to the condition of the country and desire a change in its management. The feeling is prevalent hare that the republican party having been in power for two terms a change in the administration of the government would be beneficial. Hence, the way has been paved for a grand movement looking to the removal of the radical-dynasty at Washington.

The Chase movement is too new to have gathered as yet the elements of conservatism among mercantile men. It is a novelty in the political line which has surprised them so much that they have hardly recovered enough to consider or discuss it. This much may be said of it, however, while it has startled the radicals it has delighted the democrats. The latter do not take to it as warmly as have some of the professional politicians, because they have pinned their faith on Mr. Pendleton's coat sleeve. They do not oppose it or deery it. The democratic merchants of the West are not bondholders as a class, like their brethren in the East, and they fall in with the popular movement for greenback payments, headed by Mr. Pendleton. The money which constitutes their capital and weaith has been invested in the expenditure of their business facilities and in real estate. Hence they can afford to join the masses on the question of the redemption of the bonds, which, after all, is the great political question of the West.

It would be wrong to say that there is not a deep

real estate. Hence they can afford to join the masses on the question of the redemption of the bonds, which, after all, is the great political question of the West.

It would be wrong to say that there is not a deep and earnest feeling for the election of General Grant, but it is confined to those who represent the more radical wing of the republicans. This portion of the mercantile community is a wealthy and influential one. General Grant's friends say that his election will bring about the very state of things which their more restive and uneasy brethren are so anxious for, it would settle the political agitation now exciting the country. The South has got to a certain step in reconstruction, and his election would remove all lingering ideas there of a change in the political administration of affairs. It would confirm and complete what has been done, and stimulate all the branches of agriculture and industry to immediate action. The election of Mr. Pendleton or any other democratic candidate would, on the other hand, require the work to be done all over again. It would revive politics in the South and create a party feeling and ambition that would be fatal to the development of the long neglected resources of the region. The merchants who hold this belief any they would feel safe under General Grant again, because he is not a politician, and that for this reason they could not view with complacency the success of either Mr. Chuse or Mr. Pendleton. They will prove a great power in the canvass, representing as they do a great part of the wealth of the Queen City, and cooperating with the organizations of loyal leagues and the army fraternities which have endorsed the General-in-Chief.

The few merchants here who are bondholders—and no distinction is made with reference to party—are in favor of a reduction in the rate of interest—a step which would put an end to the cry for the taxation of the bonds.

The growing and the four proper of the safe of the expiration of the bonds.

Those that come from the South sta

Colfax, in the arrangement of which ticket he says the Chicago Convention got the men misplaced, and that Colfax should be the leader. He ridicules the radical nominations as the "kangaroo" ticket, because the short calibre is in front and the long calibre in the rear. His case is a sample of many who would vote for Chase were he nominated, thus offsetting those democrats, who, it is claimed, would vote for Grant rather than for the Chief Justice, a man so long identified with the republican party. One democrat thinks that many of his brethren will vote for Grant, who, in his and their opinion, will prove what he styled a "worse "sell" upon the republican party than Andy Johnson himself."

Radicals who express their views of the relative chances of Chase and Pendieton—and to such men it may be well to give some attention, as those who look on frequently see more of the game than the players—say that Pendieton would poll a larger vote in the State of Ohio, if not in the whole West, than his newly found rival. Whether these men speak through indignation at the Chief Justice for his antiradical course or from honest conviction, they allege that Chase had an opportunity of proving his popularity when the Ohio republican delegates assembled last winter, and when he was anxious to have his name presented before the Chicago Convention. Although he had exerted his nutmost endeavors through the State Central Committee and had pulled all the wires within his control, the delegates on assembling presented a solid front for General Grant. So much, they say, for Mr. Chase's popularity in the republican party, and so much for the injury he will do it if nominated against the Chicago candidate.

Among the politicians and in the newspaper world the Chase movement has suddenly excited the deepest interest. The democracy in the West are divided into two factions—the regulars and the peace democracy. Both parties derided the stories from the East about the probability of Mr. Chase's candidacy when they first were made known here.

sentiment indicate exactly the popular elements which will endorse the Chief Justice if nominated. The Grant paper is a conservative republican and the Pendleton paper is the regular democratic organ. The Chase movement, however started, in the West was at once endorsed by the peace democracy, who feel quite sore over the defeat of Mr. Vallandigham for the United States Senate, who was abandoned by his professed friends among the regulars when the question of a choice came to a vote in the Ohio Legislature recently. They talk Pendleton openly and profess to be committed to his nomination, but the leaders are working secretly for Mr. Chase, and have the inside track in the race for patronage. They saw the chance for revenge when his name was mentioned, and have taken advantage of it.

The regulars only woke up to the real state of affairs last week, when they suddenly called a caucus of the Ohio delegation, which met here in this city. A great deal of feeling was manifested all of a sudden for Mr. Chase, and certain Pendleton men, whether through indignation at the disaffection of their colleagues or through zeal for their own candidate, made speeches whose intemperate character did Mr. Pendleton's prospects a great deal of injury. A large percentage of the delegation was found to be in favor of Mr. Chase's nomination, but before separating the caucus adopted a resolution to cast its vote as a unit for Mr. Pendleton on the first ballot. The truth of the matter is that the delegates find that it will be hopeless to stem the current which has set in so strongly for Mr. Chase, and they are anxious to "fall into line" that they may share in the division of the lowers and fishes.

Mr. Chase would be warmly supported by the

line" that they may share in the division of the loaves and fishes.

Mr. Chase would be warmly supported by the whole democratic party of the West. Conservative republicans and many regular republicans would join the movement, for they hold that Mr. Chase is the man who would break the deadlook between the Executive and the Senate. Mr. Pendleton would only continue the present angularity and protract the unsettled state of the country. The old line whigs and the old time democrats, who first became free soliers and then republicans, as well as the war democrats and the democrats who became republicans during the war—in short, all the elements of opposition to radicalism in the State of Ohlo, if not in the whole West, would unite in the effort to elect the Chief Justice Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Political Views in Northern New York-"Chase and Dix" the Cry. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I am not a politician and would not associate my name with the ambitious mortals who pull the wires and tie the tape, but am, nevertheless, forced to thank you for the independent course of the HERALD the sentiments of the masses of Northern New York, to my knowledge, and undoubtedly of the country at

There is certainly an anxious looking forward to the action of the New York Convention by the conservative element of the country—a hope among the independent men of the nation—that this Convention will rise above the whims and caprice of party, and give us such nominations as will be a guarantee of good faith on the part of the democracy that theirs is a war against the excesses of the party in as not to see that the supreme power of the radical element of this party has reached that madness with which the gods presage destruction. So completely has their rashness and folly and intemperance proved itself a weakness to themselves that instead of going before the people with their record and upon it, they have secured as an element of strength the foremost military hero of the country, whose merits they hope will cover the grave mistakes they have made. But notwithstanding the profound respect and admiration felt for General Grant by the loyal people of the country, yet the nomination awakens nothing of the enthusiasm which was expected. This can only be accounted for by the fact that the people are not satisfied yet. General Grant is but one man; with him, if elected, must be continued in office the leading spirits of the present Congress in their present or an increased majority, and by them he will be tied up and trammelted the moment he ceases to serve their alms and ends, as completely as they have Andrew Johnson.

We therefore of the conservative branch of the folly and intemperance proved itself a weakness to

seen most who lose by at a some seen and ends, as completely as they have Andrew Johns and ends, as completely as they have Andrew Johns and ends, as completely as they have Andrew Johns arty look to the democratic party for such action as may meet the wants of the country. Never has a party had so great and grand an opportunity. Will they selze it, or will the radical wing of that party prove its ruin? The condition of the country points out so strongly the probable defeat of the Congress party that many of the narrow minded democrats are anxisons to renew the issues as nearly as possible which cost their defeat four years ago for the barren satisfaction of congratulating themselves that they have hardly it. This lie it has emocratic as a class, all in with ayments, the constilling in the conditions of the day. Give us Chase or Dix, or Chase and Dix. Or, if a here be needed to stir up an enthusiasm, let us have no less a personage than Farragut. Give us men whose record for the last seven years has been right, whose exemptables have been with their country struggling for existence, and a platform squarely opposed to the usurpations, excesses and rashness of the radical majority, and success, peace, prospective and holds the hignest grade his profession can atten in this country. He is an ornament to it, and let him continue so. His nomination was but another scheme of those who, with four years addi-

let him continue so. His nomination was but another scheme of those who, with four years' addi-tional power, would prove but a four years' develop-ment of a course which already shows its destructive tendency.

Movement.
[From the Baltimore Leader—State rights democrat.] The movement in favor of Judge Chase, which has assumed proportions so formidable of late, is one of the most remarkable political manifestations in the whole history of the country, and one which deserves to be very carefully weighed before any absolute decision upon it can be made. It is sufficient to the purpose of the present writing to pass over, in general, the reasons for and against him in the same manner as in the case of Mr. Pendleton. Mr. Chase has been known for years as a State rights man, and is believed to be firmly of the persuasion that the States are alone empowered to settle domestic matters for and within themselves. He is claimed to be judicially unfriendly to the Reconstruction acts of Congress whereby the Southern States have been robbed of a fair expression of opinion upon issues most vital to their own interests. He made an impartial record on impeachment, and is known to have been in on impeachment, and is known to have been in favor of the President's acquittal. This is certainly a tribute to his judicial integrity, if not an evidence of his political opinions and his want of affinity to the extreme radicalism of the party which put him in office. If nominated on a democratic platform, he would doubtless conciliate a large and wavering radical vote, which fears to foliow the lead of the extreme wing, into whose control, it is reasonably expected, Grant, if elected President, would fall. He would receive the support of a large portion of the class of moneyed men and institutions. As he was the official and accredited author of our financial system, he would be looked upon, in office, as its official protector. Placed upon the democratic ticket and elected on a democratic candidates in the doubtful Congressional districts. He has tact and its a good political manager, and once in office could control better, perhaps, than any, other man opposition votes in the Senate and House. His personal political preferences and opinions are claimed to be of small account, if he stands by the doctrine of State rights. If a choice of evils must necessarily be presented to the suffrages of the democratic party, better Chase and State rights than Grant and ignorance, imbecility and military discipline. The proverbial philosophy of common sense teaches by various saws that half a loaf is better than no bread. favor of the President's acquittal. This is certainly

reaches by various saws that half a loaf is better than no bread.

From the Cincinnati Commercial—moderate republican.

This singular development the probabilities of the nomination of Chase) arises from the recognized eminent character and ability of Mr. Chase, coupled with the fact that he has recently been in antagonism with the extreme men of the republican party, and also from the prevailing consciounness among the thoughtful members of the democratic party that the considerate action of the Chicago Convention insures their defeat unless they change their base. The Chase movement of the democracy resembles very much the attempt that they made about a year ago to appropriate General Grant. There is no doubt that if the republicans had nominated Chase there would have been a Grant movement, and that the name of the General of the armies, instead of that of the Chief Justice, would have been prominent at this time in connection with the coming Convention at New York. We welcome all the signs of the times that show an inclination in the democratic party to turn from the evil of its ways, cease contention with the fixed facts, and by the acceptance of the situation give the country real peace.

[From the Nashville Union—Johnson democrat.]

give the country real peace.

[From the Nashville Union—Johnson democrat.]

Thus far the Chase movement is a political sensation only. It affords a fine field for men who have no fixed political principles and do not think there should be such impracticable things to build political air castles. It will not be anything more until the masses of the democratic people look somewhat closer into it. They are willing to sacrifice much to secure a candidate who can surely defeat Grant; but they must be reasonably assured that the sacrifice will accomplish the result; and they will require, too, to know how Mr. Chase stands on certain important issues. His candidacy, with the ap-

yet learned that much was ever made by "swapping the devil for a witch."

[From the Springfield (III.) Journal—radical.]

It is evident that Chief Justice Chase is making rapid strides into copperhead favor, and that he is beginning to be regarded as the most available candidate against Grant. He proposes to propitiate the enemies of his country by offering universal amnesty as a setoff to universal suffrage. He has done a good deal of hard work lately to secure the doubtful prize, and we do not know anybody that has deserved it more by affiliation with the wicked leader of the rebellion, excepting Andrew Johnson.

[From the Utica (N. T.) Herald—radical—afraid of Chase.]

The movement to make Chief Justice Chase the democratic candidate for President has culminated. The journals of that party in this State have, by a simultaneous demonstration, pronounced with more or less emphasis against him. The pretext is his recent letter declaring his adherence to the creed of equal rights and universal suffrage. The sentiments therein proclaimed are not new. They have given him his position. More than that, they were known to the leaders and were urged by them as a reason why he should be nominated, because he "could divide the negro vote."

[From the Boston Herald—Hancock democrat.]

Judge Chase has done much to commend him to

why he should be nominated, because he "could divide the negro vote."

[From the Boston Herald—Hancock democrat.]

Judge Chase has done much to commend him to the conservative men of all parties in the course he pursued on the impeachment trial of the President, and there can be no doubt of his great abilities. But we would ask how can the democrats support him with his past record? Has he not committed himself upon the question of sufrage to such an extent as to render it impossible for him to carry New York, Connecticut, Ohlo, Illinois, Kansas and Michigan, which States have quite recently voted down universal suffrage by heavy majorities. But supposing Judge Chase should modify his views upon the right of universal suffrage, would he not be charged with inconsistency and a change of front to obtain the Presidency, and would he not be subject to a severe raking fire from the friends of Grant during the struggle, and would not the change lose him the support of the men it is thought his nomination would secure?

[From the Chicago Republican—Grant radical—

the support of the men it is thought his nomination would scure?

(From the Chicago Republican—Grant radical—araid of Chase.)

It is plain that the New York Convention will be a mass of clashing ingredients. If that body capitulates to Chase it must surrender its creed on finance, reconstruction and suffrage; for while he may consent to change his partisan affiliations he cannot afford to surrender the principles he has avowed with such emphasis and frequency. But if these concessions shall be granted, what will become of the party? It will no longer be democratic in its old sense, but an entirely new organization. Will it yield to a transformation so sudden and complete? Will the South abandon, as in one moment, all the doctrines which it has been battling for with the desperation of despair? Will that section agree to recognize the civil equality of the negro as a settled issue, never to be reopened in the returning States? Having pronounced the whole policy of reconstruction unconstitutional and infamous, will the ex-rebels consent to reverse this emphatic declaration in order to give strength to a Presidential ticket? The South holds to its creed, not caimly and dispassionately, but in anger; and this fact makes concession on its part more unitkely. No persons are more difficult to control than those who will not listen to reason.

[From the Elizabeth (N. J.) Herald—Governor Parker democrat.]

listen to reason.

[From the Elizabeth (N. J.) Herald—Governor Parker democrat.]

What shall the Convention do then about the universal sufrage question? It is a live question. It is one that must be met. It is, it seems to us, one that can be easily settled on true democratic principles by a simple declaration that it must be left to the individual States to settle it. This would not interfere with the individual views of conservative men like Chief Justice Chase, and the men who think that justice requires that sufrage should be extended to women or negroes, for surely it is an unappealable decision if a State should decide to allow such an extension.

decision if a State should decide to allow such an extension.

[Washington correspondence of the Cleveland Leader—Grant radical.]

The political situation is interesting. The struggle between Jackson and Clay was somewhat like it: but this is more involved and startling. We have the hero of the war already in nomination; the destinies seem to point to the Chief Justice as the democratic candidate. Alexander Long, of Ohio, and the Dayton school of democrats have accepted him. Daniel Voorhees, S. S. Cox, General Longstreet, Horatio Seymour, Jerry Black, Mayor Hoffman, Marshall O. Roberts and Caleb Cushing are counted among the workers for him. President Johnson is said to have Chase for his second choice. He is sweakest in Pennsylvania, strongest in New England and New York. The World has hinted toward him; the Cincinnati Enquirer did so a month ago. It is most extraordinary, explainable upon no principle that I understand, a simultaneous movement along the whole line. Even John Morrissey is for the Chief Justice. The Manhattan Club is said to be almost solid for Mr. Chase, counting out a few scattering votes for Hendricks, of Indiana, who is the third man on the list. This is the position to-day in relative strength:—Pendleton, Chase, Hendricks! The two-thirds rule will prevail in New York, and this will destroy Pendleton.

[From the Cleveland Leader—editorial.]

two-thirds rule will prevail in New York, and this will destroy Pondleton.

[From the Cieveland Leader—editorial.]
A prominent Ohio democrat, and a delegate to the New York Convention, announced in conversation that he would not support Chase, whoever nominated him, and added as his conviction that if the democratic party went out of their own ranks for a candidate they could do no better than to take up General Grant. On the other hand, a Columbus special to the Cincinnati Chronicle announces that "William W. Armstrong, one of the delegates at large and editor of the Piain Dealer, is in favor of Chase as Ohio's second choice."

[New York correspondence of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist—democratic.]

What is called the "Chase movement" continues the prominent subject of discussion among the leading political circles. That Mr. Chase should be seriously urged for the democratic nomination for President is a sufficient evidence of the sudden and radical changes which occur in the political atmosphere in revolutionary times like the present, but there are some circumstances pertaining to the character of the support which Mr. Chase receives which are quite as extraordinary as the fact that he is presented at all. The prospect of Mr. Chase's nomination has become sufficiently clear to induce General

character of the support which Mr. Chase receives which are quite as extraordinary as the fact that he is presented at all. The prospect of Mr. Chase's nomination has become sufficiently clear to induce General Grant's friends to bestir themselves, and we have consequently an intrigue to check the rise of the tide in favor of the Chief Justice. Who would you naturally suppose to be the leaders in this business? The radicals? No. They are the same parties that, failing to make terms with Oid Ben Wade, brought about the acquittal of Mr. Johnson. The Seward interest in this State is using the patronage which they control to organize an element in the democratic party that will proclaim a bolt in case Mr. Chase be nominated at Tammany Hall. The republicans who now come forward and urge the nomination of Mr. Chase, and promise him not only effective but organized support, are the most intense radicals, who flercely denounced the acquittal of Mr. Johnson and to whom Mr. Chase's position with reference to that matter is exceedingly distateful. Those who can remember back fifteen years already know that the bulwark of republican strength in this State lies in the oid barnburner democratic counties, "the home of Silas Wright," giving the largest republican majority of any county in the United States. The leaders of these people, who for fourteen years have been allenated from the democratic party, now urge the nomination of Mr. Chase, as a bridge over which they can all return to the democratic fold. They hate Mr. Weed and Mr. Seward and the old Breckinridge faction which begged into the republican party with such intense bitterness that words can hardly express it, and selze eagerly upon the Chase movement as a means of relieving them of an alliance that is almost unendurable.

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal—democratic.]

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal—democratic.
The triends of none of the distinguished gentlemen who will be urged for the nomination will carmen who will be urged for the nomination will carry their personal enthusiasm beyond the decision of the Convention; all will acquiesce readily and cheerfully in the result. Mr. Pendieton, who will donbt-less go into the Convention with more strength than any other man, has declared his intention of having his name withdrawn whenever it stands in the way of harmonious action and an acceptable nomination, and has openly stated his cheerful willingness to support Chief Justice Chase should be be chosen as the candidate. (From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press-Grant radi-

(From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press—Grant radical.]

It would be a singular spectacle, illustrating most forcibly the mutations of American politics, to see General Grant and Chief Justice Chase running against each other for the Presidency—General Grant having the hearty support of the New York Tribune, the Independent and of the ultra radicals, who held back so long from Grant because they wanted fr. Chase of all men; and Mr. Chase having the support of none of those who have been hitherto his special advocates, and running as the candidate of the copperheads.

advocates, and running as the candidate of the copperheads.

[From the Boston Advertiser—Grant radical.]
It is perhaps not surprising to see the democratic papers finding fault with General Grant for holding his tongue, since that is about the only trait which their utmost ingenuity can pick a flaw with in his character as a public man. It is but a few months since this criticism of the commander of our armies was confined to the "extreme left" of the republican party, which was then, if we remember rightly, earnestly advocating the superior qualifications of Chief Justice Chase as a statesman who was accustomed to speak his mind freely, and concerning whose position there never could possibly be any doubt. Recent events have taught Mr. Chase's early champions a lesson on this subject; but they had no sooner learned it than the democratic organs take up the discarded cry and read the nation long homiles upon the value of speech at all times and the discreditableness of a reputation for habitual reserve.

[From the Boston Post, Hanceck Democrat.]

discreditableness of a reputation for habitual reserve.

[From the Boston Post—Hancock Democrat.]

The officers of the organization in favor of the nomination of Judge Chase for the Presidency are—President, the Hon. William S. Price. Vice Presidents, John J. Cisco, of New York; Charles D. Truman, of Pennsylvania; Enoch T. Carson, of Ohio; William Prescott Smith, of Maryland; the Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, of Virginia; John Paul, M. D., of Illinois; Amos Sprague, of Rhode Island; T. H. Sweetzer, of Massachusetts; the Hon. James R. Doolittle, of Wasconsin; General N. L. Jeffres, of the District of Columbia; Edward T. Latham, of New Jersey; the Hon. James Dixon, of Connecticut, and General S. W. Crawford, of Kentucky. Secretaries, John W. Frazier, of Philadelphia; George F. Gordon, of Philadelphia; George F. Gor

we are not tied up to the policy of taking one man, and he a mere apology for a statesman." The editor of the Plaindealer is a delegate at large to the New York Convention. We respectfully ask what right or authority he has for styling Mr. Pendicton a mere apology for a statesman. Or have we misapprehended our contemporary? Does the editor of the Plaindealer wish to be known in history as "the man who killed Pendicton."

Plaindealer wish to be known in history as "the man who killed Pendletons"

[From the Trendeton (N. J.) True American—Joel Parker democrat.]

There are several reasons why Mr. Chase cannot be the candidate of the democratic party, and the principal one is that he is the greatest enemy the democratic party has perhaps ever had. He destroyed it in Ohio, and by a coalition with its opponents was made Governor of that State. He was always an abolitionist, and is now favorable to negro suffrage. He took office under Mr. Lincoln as Secretary of the Treasury, and deluged the country with paper money. He afterwards was appointed by the republicans Chief Justice, and while holding that important, and we may almost say sacred, office, he went on the stump in the Southern States to harangue bodies of negroes on their newly acquired rights. * * We are satisfied that a little reflection will convince the promoters of this idea, if they are democrats and in earnost, that it would be sucidal to the party and the future prosperity of the country to give Mr. Chase even the show of a nomination in New York. They might just as well nominate Thaddeus Stevens or Ben Butler.

[From the Nashville (Tenn.) Gazette—Pendleton

Butter.
[From the Nashville (Tenn.) Gazette—Pendleton democrat.]

A Washington correspondent assures us that the Chase movement is altogether sensational. Practically it may as well be so considered, although, so far as Mr. Chase and his immediate friends are concerned, it has been earnest; and we watted patiently for some of the conservative journals, who were free to denounce the indecency of Ben Wade's recent course, to denounce, in similar or stronger terms, the grosser impropriety of a United States Chief Justice developing so much anxiety for the Presidential office that he holds himself equally ready to accept a nomination from either party.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Bulletin—Grant (From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Bulletin-Grant

(From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Bulletin—Grant radical.]

Negro suffrage is now the great barrier which separates Chase from the democratic party. He wants them to make it a party measure, and it sticks in their crops—not that the tmanifest inconsistency would defer them; they are used to that. But many in the party cannot swallow the dose, especially in the form of a party measure, as Mr. Chase desires. Mr. Chase has written a private letter, which has been made public, in which, after disposing of the charges made against him on account of impeachment, expresses his earnest hope that the democratic party will accept and help to make permanent the universal suffrage which has been legalized and established at the South. If the democracy can bring themselves to the adoption of radical principles, as well as a republican candidate, they may make a fair fight in the coming campaign.

[From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman—Hard Shell Democrat.]

We condemn, unequivocally and without reserve, any proposition looking to the nomination of Mr. Chase as the democratic candidate for President. While we do not conceive that there is much danger of such an event, we deprecate the spirit evinced by some parties to press his nomination as one proper to be made by the New York Convention. Is it possible that the question of availability is to be carried so far as to induce the party to go beyond its limits for a candidate?

sible that the question of availability is to be carried so far as to induce the party to go beyond its limits for a candidate?

(From the Cincinnati Gazette—Grant radical, formerly Chase organ.)

They (the democrats) cannot point to a single item in Mr. Chase's conduct or declarations to show that in one of these great affairs and principles he has changed. And yet the movement of the democratic party managers to make Mr. Chase the candidate of the party is so considerable that even its opponents admit that it is the strongest force that Mr. Pendleton will have to meet, and many of them show that the chances are at least doubtful. Such changes as these are not party campaigns. They are a declaration of the necessity for the dissolution of the party and for its reconstruction in some form that shall throw off its former character. The nomination of either of these men is a complete party revolution. In case of the nomination of Mr. Pendleton the retaining of the old dramatis personæ will defeat the intent of the new greenback costumes, so that the party will, after all, travel on its old character, after having repudiated and contemned it. It will simply have its own confession of bad character added to its former ill repute. Taking the diagnosis of the situation of the democratic party, as it is found by both factions of these managers, both arguing that its principles and character must be thrown off and a new semblance and a new set of doctrines taken on, the nomination of Mr. Pendleton is not the rational cure. It is but a continuance of the course of the disease. The nomination of Mr. Pendleton is not the rational cure. It is but a continuance of the course of the disease. The nomination of Mr. Chase is the only remedy that is adequate to the desperate condition to which all the democratic nature and to have renounced their democratic nature and to have taken on the nature of their leader. Like the sinner whom grace has saved, they must declare their loathing of their former state, and must have most demon

The New Hampshire Democracy-Pendle Favored.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.] BOSTON, June 16, 1868.

The New Hampshire delegates to the Democratic Convention in New York had a meeting in Concord last evening for the purpose of gaining the various sentiments upon the matter of delegates to be nominated. They seemed to be about evenly divided between Pendleton for President and Hoffman for Vice President on the one hand, and Hendricks for President and Hancock for Vice . President on the other. Judge Chase's last letter has caused his democrats here so far as their assisting in nominating him for the Presidency is concerned. General Hancock is evidently the third choice of the delegates from the State, although they say that if he be nominated they will cordially support him. Hendricks and Hoffman are the choice of one or more of the New Hampshire delegates. Expression the President Pierce has been consulted, but his views outwardly are the same as expressed in his recently published letter. He declines to publicly commit himself for any of the candidates talked of. It is said, however, that Pierce's choice is Pendleton and Hendricks. The delegates will probably leave Concord July 1, and their headquarters will be at the Everett House. The alternates chosen will generally attend. It is probable that at least three hundred democrats from New Hampshire will be in New York during the Convention. Mr. Anson S. Marshall, of Concord, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and also one of the delegates, has charge of the arrangements for the journey and for the stay of the delegation in New York.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A grand democratic mass meeting is to be held in tlanta, Ga., on the 22d July. Preparations are being made to render it one of the greatest political gather ings ever held in Georgia.

The Augusta Constitutionalist asks, "Are the pri-

vates to be bucked and gagged if, as American citizens, they groan for General Grant? This is a conundrum for the military to settle."

The Lacon (III.) Statesman states that Illinois will go into the National Convention as a unit for Pendleton; and yet, it adds, the democrats of the State are not united in thinking Mr. Pendleton the best man for the crisis. The Statesman favors the nomination of General Sherman.

The Mobile Register states that arrangements have been made with the great Southern Railroad route to transport delegates and all others to New York during the session of the Convention for one fare.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says of the President's daughters:—"They are faithful daughters, modest hostesses, excellent women." The Dubuque (lowa) Heraid, announcing that Grant and Colfax are preparing for a trip among the Paw-ners and Aranahoes, asks:—"When will our governuees and Arapahoes, asks :- "When will our govern-

ment see to it that these outrages upon the Indians are stopped. If they cannot survive firewater and smallpox, why add to their trials Grant and Col The cockney Washington correspondent of the London Morning Herald may properly enough write in regard to Judge Chase's sagacity in preserving the

doom of the radical party, yet he steps out of his way when he refers to General Grant as an "unscrupulous soldier." But no doubt many Englishmen even now think Washington and Jackson were ooth "unscrupulous" fellows.

A radical paper in Ohio talks about "how Pendic-

ton is to be slaughtered." Grant is the only candidate who has been known to have engaged in a pork speculation, and he came out second best in a con-